Richmond Times-Dispatch

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A Hundred Years of Peace

T Is proper enough, doubtless, that we of I Richmond, in obedience to the proclamaas of the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city, should turn aside to-day for a moment or two from our accustomed vocations and give thanks that a century has passed in uninterrupted peace between the United States and Great Britain.

In a sense, this is a time peculiarly appropriate for the expression of such sentiments of gratitude. Half the world is at war, and those who view from afar war's scenes of blood and death may well feel that they are especially blessed.

But in another sense these very considerations will lock the lips of thoughtful persons against too-fervent rejoicing in this centenary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent. If we can look back over this century and ponder in what manner and through what agencies of national honor and international courtesy and good faith peace with Great Britain was preserved, we shall do well, but this is hardly the occasion to be thanking God that through any special merit or virtue of our own we are not as other men

Economies in the Wrong Direction

W HAT is the matter with the city? Is Father Byrd asleep? A short time ago we were informed that electric lights could not be installed in the recently added district on the basis of the present appropriation. Now we learn from Chief Joynes that the pressure of water in the pipes is so low that serious danger would exist in case of a big The pressure is twenty pounds or so. when it should be 150.

A city's expenditures are generally justified by a city's needs; nearly all the objects on the budget are worthy ones. Certain expenses however, are much more necessary this others and in the whole list there are more vital items than light and water. Whatever else we may have or may get along not walk in darkness, and ils fir cannot afford to run the risk of such fire as devastated Baltimore a decade ago.

The city budget for this year shows a condifferable increase over 1914. It seems on A pretty generous scale, but if more money is imperatively needed, it should be obtained. ng anything to expenditures however, the budget should be carefully examined tive. for superfluous matters. Good housekeeping might save enough for the repairing of the pipes or the strengthening of the pumping plant, or for doing such other things as may he needful to seture our protection from the

Attacks on Wilson and McAdoo

N ASTY aspersions that have been east by the opponents of the ship-purchase bill on the integrity of the Secretary of the Treasury will be ventilated, along with other things, in the investigation to be conducted by a Senate committee. Mr. McAdoo welcomes, as tunity thus afforded to vindicate his personaland political honor.

Stripped of ornament, the stories that have been going the rounds, helped along by the talent for innuendo and vetled scandal of such newspapers as the New York Sun, were to the effect that Mr. McAdoo, in connection with Paul M. Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board, had acquired options on interned German steamships, and that his advocacy of the ship-purchase hill was inspired by his desire to exercise these options and realize a profit. The scandal-mongers, with the mixed credulity and dishonesty of their craft, had even suffered it to be suggested that this alleged private interest of his son-in-law explained the attitude toward the measure of the President of the United States.

It is highly proper that an investigation should be held, and that it should probe to the quick. Activities of the ship trust in opposing this legislation will receive their proper share of attention, but if that amiable institution should be found guilty, no one would be either surprised or shocked

But when scandal is carried to the very door of the White House it is a different matter. That few or none believe that the honor of the President or the Secretary of the Treasury can be impugned successfully is beside the issue. The charges, however carefully they have been phrased, should be metand disproved. Then it will be time to give confidence in their correctness. some attention to those who have disseminated them.

Blow to Peace in Colorado

SEVENTY-ONE Colorado e al operators have rejected the proposition to consider an a justment of differences with the mine workers. This decision seems a sad mistake, The Colorado Coal Commission, of which Seth Low is the head, was created for the purpose of finding a remedy for the intolerable conditions existing in Colorado. In the refusal of the operators, the government has suffered another rebuff. Mr. Wifson's proposal of a three years' truce was rejected some time

the mine controversy, but the operators have not helped their case by taking the high ground that there is nothing to arbitrate. The country is weary of a scandal which has injured the American name, and public opinion may force the government to go further in effecting a settlement.

In Colorado, as in other places, the anarchy of the past few years cannot continue. Strife there has been on such a scale and has such intimate connection with our industrial system that its continuance would threaten the welfare of States and sections. It is no pleasing spectacle to witness armies of detectives and special employes engaged in regular battles with mobs of armed miners, resulting large lists of killed and wounded. This thing happened at Homestead twenty years ago, but much history has been made since then.

The handling of these questions, which the States seem utterly incapable of dealing with, has been thrust on the Federal government, along with a thousand and one other cares. However rejuctant it may be, the government will act. If the Colorado operators continue to hold their attitude of indignant virtue spurning base proposals, the President may try stronger remedies.

Germany Misunderstands Again

B ECAUSE of recent outpourings of German journalism, more or less supported by official announcement of German war policies, we were moved to wonder the other day if the land of the Kaiser actually had gone mad. That wonder has persisted, despite some evidences of a refreshing sanity contributed by the more conservative newspapers of the

But take this quotation from the Berlin Montag Zeitung, which refers to the representations made by the United States and asks what Germany has to fear:

She has no army, and her fleet would not dare approach nearer our shores than does the English. Expulsion of Germans from America would mean her ruln. America's threats are simply ridiculous, and it to more than ridiculous for us to take them in earnest.

We do not know, of course, to what extent such fustian stuff as this may be taken as representative of the temper of the German peo-We cannot believe that it embodies the attitude of the German government. But think what it means!

In the first place, that international law and the rights of neutrals have ceased to have any reality that a belligerent nation is bound to respect—that this country, for example, though at peace with the world, is limited in its right of protest against the slaughter of its nationals by its ability to make good that protest with force of arms.

It means, in the second place, that the United States has threatened Germany, than which nothing could be further from the truth. The fact is that Germany has informed this country that if American ships enter certain spreading areas of the sea, where, by every consideration of law and right, they are entitled to unimpeded access, these vessels and their crews are likely to be destroyed. All we have done has been to inform Germany, in the friendliest spirit, that if such an unfortunate "accident" should occur, the German government would be held to a rigid responsibility.

It means, in the third place, that this country's decent and honorable course is regarded as a bluff, from which it will recede in a fashion equally craven and hasty, should the dreadful issue ever be presented by some madman's murderous act. That failure to comprehend the spirit of America is the crowning lunacy of them all.

We will not believe, despite Count von Bernstorn's statement that Germany adheres her original program, that this passion obsesses his government. That belligerents in this great war may choose in their relations to one another to abolish international law and act like savages or pirates is not our immediate concern; our responsibility is to insist on the observance of law and right in helligerents' relations with us. Germany commits a grave error if it doubts our fixed etermination to make that insistence effec-

One of Dispersion's Evil Influences

R EPORTS that various former inhabitants of the segregated district, now closed by police order, have established themselves in apartments in the West End, and in other sections of the city, are not surprising. They were to have been expected by all those who have watched in other cities the progress of experiments similar to the one now being conducted here

It does not require argument at least, it should not require argument—that the problem of commercialized vice is not solved by the country knew he would do, the oppor- abolishing segregation. It is merely changed, and in many cases actual solution is made far more troublesome.

These women violate no law by continued existence. So long as the houses in which they have taken up their residence are not used for immoral purposes, the police are powerless-and such use, however validly suspected, is exceedingly difficult to prove. There is, however, the constant danger that the venom of immorality may be permeating a neighborhood and wrecking the happiness of many homes.

Is it not plain that this situation, so filled with tragic possibility, calls for something more than a lot of amiable, but senseless, mouthing and the expression of Puritanle satisfaction over the inauguration of a woman-hunt?

Certainly the Vice Commission did not mean that efforts at reform should end with the closing of the segregated district, for its first report contains various reformatory recommendations, some of which promise substantial results.

Real reform must go a little deeper. Honest and efficient police administration is one of its essentials, without which no program can have the faintest hope of success, Richmond must learn what has been the trouble with police administration in the past, if constructive measures of improvement are to be taken intelligently and with

Members of the Vice Commission must be as well aware of this fact as other intelligent. citizens, and better than most. That is why we feel confident they will lend assistance and support to Mayor Ainslie and furnish the foundation of a police investigation that not only will do justice, but will advance the right solution of a puzzle as old as earth and as complicated as the nature of man,

It takes a wise man to decide whether a dress is pretty when it's on another woman and his wife asks his opinion.

Assistant Secretary Newton must be convinced, at any rate, that Richmond wants the There is much to be said on both sides in , post-office to remain where it is,

SONGS AND SAWS

Hope Springs Eternal. Tis true these nights are clammy, cold, That Winter yet maintains his hold On this part of the earth; And so 'tis hard, when one must sneeze, To dream of fairer days than these That now imprison mirth.

But oft, by some magician wrought
And with sweet April kisses fraught,
There comes a breath like Spring's.
Though we must still the furnace stoke,
That demon seems almost a joke— We hope for better things.

The Pessimist Says:
Put not your trust in princes, for in these days they are likely to lose their jobs, and coltions may prove difficult.



exercise is certain to reduce my weight? He—I don't know about that, but it reduces my breath and even bids fair to extinguish it.

"Is Lacklore usually regarded as a good I should say he is. Why, he is superintendent a Sunday school and one of the deacons in

Reason Enough,
First Shopper—I hear you are going to move.
What's the matter with your present residence?
Second Shopper—The neighbors on both sides
of me are so perfectly well behaved they never
give me a single thing to talk about.

A Health Precaution.
"I do not feel," the hobe said,
"That I should use much water;
My cuticle it so offends I'm sure I had not oughter."
THE TATTLER.

Chats With Virginia Editors

"No one has yet claimed, for is any one likely to claim," says the Fredericksburg Free Lance, "that the new system is going to prove a panacea for all of our tax evils, but it seems to be the best that could be devised at the present time and should be given a fair trial at the bar of public opinion. All of which is very true. It is also true, however, that critics of segregation have attacked it principally on the ground that it would not bring on a tax milennium.

"Far be it from us to make any insinuation, even the slighest," says the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, "but we just can't help wondering whether that Washington man who is suing a chorus girl for \$1,500 damages because she kissed him would have regarded the act as an 'assault' had the incident occurred in a less public place and vife had not been present." The Virginian-Pilot had better look out. It may be sued itself.

The Clifton Forge Review thinks "It must be borne in mind that before the people are called upon to choose a Governor they will have to elect 140 members of the General Assembly this year, and in 1916 elect ten Congressmen and one Senator and vote for President as well, before the campaign for Governor starts. Therefore the people and the candidates have plenty of time left, and there is no need for anybody to become unduly excited at this time." But when was a good Virginian debarred from talking politics by the unimportant consideration that the election was a few years off?

Newport News wants to regain its lost identity as a separate customs port, and the Times-Herald says: "Are not the business men and the citizens generally tired of reading dispatches giving Norfolk credit for what is being done here and giving Norfolk that advertising to which this city is entitled? We are not jealous of Norfolk. We want no credit for the commerce to and from that port. We do not seek to take away anything to which Norfolk is entitled, but we do believe that this city should get what it is entitled to-its proper place in the ommercial world and the commercial news of the day. With its Individuality restored, this port would get proper recognition and which now goes to the city across the Roads. It is a striking case of the 'tall wagging the dog. long will the people of Newport News regard the spectacle and hold their peace?"

Current Editorial Comment

German Outburst

We must suppose that the emotional outburst in Germagainst England's atrocky starving millions of German women and children is largely for dramatic effect, since the Ger

an press is agreed that the country is well provisioned and can hold out indefinitely. To be orded to eat rye instead of wheat, and to mix maize with the rye, and potatoes with the maize may be a hardship, but not a hardship in the same sense as that which Germany has forced upon Belgium with no great evidence of com-punction. Until it can be shown that German noncombatants are suffering worse things than a change of diet or such hardships as an economic crisis may bring to millions of people in time of peace it will not be easy to trump up an excuse for violating the code of war under color of "retaliation." The German war book says: A war conducted with energy cannot be direct merely against the combatants of the enem te and the positions they occupy, but it will must in like manner seek to destroy th total intellectual and material resources of the latter." That surely would cover so relatively mild a coercion as a commercial blockade, which is treated as though it were an unprecedented but it reads more like an account of treatment of Belgium .- Springfield Repub-

In the organization of the new British army neither time nor money has been found for regiof Pife mental bands, but a movement is under way to remedy this neglect by public subscription. Patriotic and Drum Britons are strongly of the opinion that the new forces of Lord Kitchener should not be permitted to take the field without some musical.

equipment. For some time past they have been holding public meetings in London, at which funds for the recruiting of military bands are raised. It was such a meeting that Rudyard Kipling—long considered the official spokesman for Tommy Atkins—addressed. He summed up the case for music in the army so cloquently, so touchingly, that there can be little doubt that touchingly, that there can be little doubt that Tommy will get his music.' His plea was on the whole rather modest, in that he asked only for fifes and drums for each battalion, supplemented here and there by a brass hand on full, half or even one-third establishments. According to Mr. Kipling, music in the army is by no means a purely sentimental requirement. "Any man who has anything to do with the service," he asserted. "Will tell you that the battalion is asserted, "will tell you that the battalion is for music at every turn, happier, handled, with greater zest in its routine, if that routine is sweetened with melody and rhythm-melody for the mind and rhythm for the body."-Philadelphia Press.

This is the 300th anniversary "Don Quix- of "Don Quixote." The second ote" and His part of the immortal book was published in October, 1615. It influence that been flushed some mouths

Influence had been finished some months before, but Cervantes's persistent want of money prevented him from bringing it out. The first part was published in 1605. Even then the author was in his fifty-eighth year. He had seen debt, war, capityity and misfortunes of all sorts, but his mind remained his spirit server. There is more igorous and his spirit serene. There is more d practical philosophy in "Don Quixote" in any other book ever written, if we ex-Montaigne's Essays. Between Montaigne and Cervantes there is a cortain kinship, though it is pretty well velled by the classical pedantry of the former. His book brims over with quota-

tions, while "Don Quixote" brims with passages fit to be quoted, which is quite a difference after all. But their point of view is the same. Cervantes inshuates his philosophy whimsleally. Sometimes he offers it with more or less subtlety in Don Quixote's astonishing adventures, sometimes in knightly discourses to Sancho Panza, but it is invariably sweet and sane. "Don Quixote's astonishing adventure and sane." ote" is an inspirational book of incredible value to the world. We should not dare to guess how many great minds have been refreshed from its exhaustless springs of humor and wisdom, nor how often despair has been comforted by its imperishable hope. It is the great message to his fellowmen of a man who had lived long, done much and seen everything. Under the guise of playful humor it pierces to the depths guise of playful humor it pierces to the depths of human experience. Cervantes seems to skim over sorrow as lightly as Mark Twain, and smiles at fortune as equably, but, like our own humorist, his bucket goes constantly to the bottom of the well of experience and rises filled with the quickening waters of eternal life. In these days of falling idols and shattered dreams, such a book as "Don Quixote" acquires singular value, inasmuch as it woos the soul from the weary yleissitudes of time and chance to converse with the truth that changeth not,—Portland Oregonian. land Oregonian.

War News Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 17, 1865.)

There was a cannonade of several hours' duration on the Confederate left, near Petersburg, yesterday afternoon. With this exception nothing of moment occurred on the Petersburg lines. By tacit consent of both sides the picket firing

front of Petersburg has been very much slackened within the past few days.

The enemy is keeping suspiciously quiet within their new intrenchments on Hatcher's Run. Throughout night before last the constant rumbling of wagons and artillery was heard on Grant's lines in the neighborhood of Deep Bottom. It was supposed that Grant was trans-ferring a heavy body of troops to the north side of the James.

There was a report on the streets yesterday that the Confederates had evacuated Wilmington, but nothing had been heard of it in official

The Northern papers say General Terry is in the vicinity of Fort Fisher quietly awaiting an attack by General Hoke. General Baker, commanding the Confederate forces at Goldsboro, reports to the War Department that he has reason to believe the enemy is concentrating at Newbern, preparatory to a gen-

eral movement in the North Carolina territory Sherman's advance has reached Orangeburg. and the Confederates are falling back on Generals Stephen D. Lee and Wade Hampton.

recently appointed lieutenant-generals, have been confirmed as such by the Senate. This makes General Hampton outrank General Wheeler, and puts him in command of all of the Confederate cavalry forces operating against Sherman.

The report came in last night that all of the Confederate forces have abandoned Branchville. Eight hundred to 1,000 Confederate prisoners reached here from Fortress Monroe yesterday, and as many Federal prisoners will be returned on the same boats that brought the Confederates back to the South. The arrival of these men has been delayed several days by the ice jam in the

Queries and Answers

Has England or the United States the stronger England.

Marriage in Virginia.

May a lady whose residence is in another State be married in Virginia if she intends to reside here? may be married in Virginia whether she intends to live here or not.

Geometrical Progression.

If a cent be doubled the second day and the 2 cents be doubled the third and that doubled the forth, etc., what will be the total sum at the end of thirty-one days?

The sum of a geometrical progression of which the first term is 1 cent and the cent. the first term is 1 cent and the ratio 2 and the number of terms 21, is \$21,474,836.47.

Mease tell me the exact meaning of the English word trivial. M. G. ROSS. It is twee viae, Latin for "three roads," the place where three roads meet, and, so, "common" like a highway, and, thence, of small account. We have much the same idea in our phrase, "cross-roads grocery.

Pythian Slaters.

Please give me an address from which I may find out about the Pythian Sisters. MRS. J. L. Brig. S. Young, Ada, O.

Hank Tax.

If a man in Virginia have money in a New ork bank, which State may tax it? N. Y. Z. New York.

Why may so much be given to the Belgians and no fund be procured for professional nurses in the E. L. Hospital? May a county treasurer charge a teacher 4 cents for mailing her check each month? How do you pronounce "Goe-

People must be allowed to give their mone as they choose. The Belgian aid fund was peculiarly attractive to thousands all over the world. The county treasurer has no fund out of which postage may be paid. If he mail checks he must do so at his own cost, or subtract the costs from the amount of the most prominent hearer of the name pro-ices it "Go-telz," with the accent on the first syllable.

The Bright Side of Life

A Thorough Case.

Every schoolroom is supposed to have its romancer, or boaster.

There was a mild epidemic in numps in an uptown school not long ago and a teacher asked the pupils in her room how many remembered having the disease, A few remembered it, but most of them had

never had it. Then the romancer attracted the teacher's

"I get the mumps, teacher," he smilingly said. "I get it around my face, so And I get one by each eye-and one under my neck."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Talented Fowl.

Woman-Does that parrot swear?

Dealer-Very prettily, mum, for so young a

Not Really Necessary. "Yes, I often think that women are as well qualified for war as men. My hisband is opposed to it, but I often feel as if I'd like to leave home and get into the thick of the fight."

"But why leave home?"-Cleveland Plain

Still a Chance.

bird.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

He-Do you know, you are so clever and charming and brilliant that I really feel embarrassed in your presence? She—But you musn't, really you musn't He (reassuringly)—Oh, I dare say !' over it when I know you better.—Life.

Some Encouragement. "But she says she has never given you any ncouragement."
"Did she say that?"

"She certainly did."
"She told me that her uncle was going to lease her a fortune, and that he had one foot in the ffave. If that is not encouragement, I'd like to know what you call it."—New York

Taking Chances. "I'm afraid that fillbustering speech I've been

making will subject me to a great criticism," explained Senator Sorghum. "It's a good speech. "Yes. But it's clearly in violation eight-hour law."—Washington Star,

THE "STRATEGIC" EXCUSE

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



From the Des Moines Register and Leade

LESS RETURN FOR OUR MONEY (From the New York Journal of Commerce.)

Current discussion, in Congress and that the courage even to think serious-outside that body, is indirectly empha-ly of trying to secure a change in the sizing certain facts about the outlays of polley. If some sudden national strug-the United Stages for national defense gle should find the United States as unthat ought to be deeply considered and taken to heart throughout the country. Most of the talk about war expenditures comes from those who complain that provisions for the defense of our territory and coasts is inadequate. They constantly compare the number of vessels in commission, the size and variety of the guns available, and the enisted strength of all arms of the service that the United States as unprepared as the French nation at the prepared as the French nation at the properties of the Franco-Prussian War, resulting that provisions for the defense of our territory and coasts is inadequate. They constantly compare the number of vessels in commission, the size and variety of the guns available, and the enisted strength of all arms of the service that the united States as unprepared as the French nation at the time of the Franco-Prussian War, resulting that the country would have to be widely divided. It could not be shifted to some convenient scapegoat and thereby be constantly compare the number of vessels in commission, the size and variety of the guns available, and the country is the properties of the Franco-Prussian War, resulting that the provisions for the defense of our time of the Franco-Prussian War, resulting the provisions for the defense of our territory and coasts is inadequate. They constantly compared to be widely divided. It could not be shifted to some convenient scapegoat and thereby be convenient scapegoat and thereby b

It is not true that the United States has cramped or limited its military or naval outlays. Comparison of American and foreign statistics shows that the present war budget compares favor. ably in size with those of some of most advanced military nations of Europe. The difference does not lie in niggardliness or undue economy, but in the failure to get results for the money spent. Constantly, advancing pension expenditures have taken up a large percentage of the heavy appeal. spent. Constantly advancing pension expenditures have taken up a large percentage of the heavy annual appropriations due to provision for war and for the results of war. Naval expenses have been greatly added to by the existence of finany many yards, most of them unavailable or illy adapted to the requirements of ship construction and ship repair. The efficiency of present methods of buying or producing war material is, in many instances, open to the gravest doubt. None of these conditions necessarily implies the least actual irregularity in the appropriation or use of the public funds, but merely a wasteful and improductive policy in applying money to the purposes for which it is spent. Those military and naval experts who find fault with the present type anyl equipment of battleships and fortifications may or may not be cortype anyl equipment of battleships and fortifications may or may not be correct in their strictures; what is certain is that the United States gets probably less for its outlay than any of the principal modern nations that are in and special sacrifice at the great altar of heaven in one of the imperial parks.

principal modern nations that are in the market for military and naval stores and munitions.

Rurden of the Pension System.

A good deal has been said of the effects of the military policy of Continental countries in reducing their own productive capacity. Compulsory service in the ranks for from one to three years or more for every adult is a serious limitation upon the national labor power, and it is a common form of self-congratulation to note that in this cougnitulation to note that in this country that element of waste has been avoided. Closer examination, however, scarcely sustains this comfortable point of view. The overgrown and excessive pension system has beyond any question pauperized an appreciable percentage of the population. Indiscriminate distribution of such personal subsidies under successive extensions of the system have had no relation to past the system have had no relation to past actual service or real present merit. It the system have had no relation to past actual service or real present merit. It is the sober and emphatic verdiet of both military experts and civilian students of social conditions that the pension largesse has deeply injured the self-reliance and industry of a great body of men who have been enabled by it to subsist without labor, or with much less regular and steady work than would otherwise have been decessary for their maintenance.

It is the sober and the Emperor might easily pave the way for his acceptance as Emperor. If this should happen it would continue in the central place of Chinese authority a man who has shown his interest in Christianity by education who have been decessary for their maintenance.

it to subsist without labor, or with much less regular and steady work than would otherwise have been decessary for their maintenance.

So much searcely admits of controversy when unbiased examination is given to the facts, it ought, however, to be equally clear that the situation holds out a positive lesson for the future. The United States cannot afford to enlarge its war and navy expenditures very greatly, unless it is prepared to reduce or shollsh the extravagance now practiced in those branches of public outlay. A revision of the pension, navy-yard and other departments of the budget would easily be wanted under any ordinary conditions, and would normally have a large margin in addition, as compared with the present basis of expense. These conclusions have been made evident many times within recent years, but have received practically no widespread national attention winatever. They are, nevertheless, the foundation from which all sober consideration of the subject must proceed. It would be most unjust, even if not absolutely out of the question, to expect a marked expansion in the national defense budget coupled with a persistence in the present policy of waste. The burden of Federal appropriations is already much heavier than it should be.

This is fundamentally a question to be settled by public opinion. The pressibility of his people and not of the many utilize in deferace to many of his people need not of the subject many times of the subject must proceed to the continuous of the question, to expense. These budget coupled with a persistence in the present policy of waste. The burden of Federal appropriations is already much heavier than it should be.

The Public Opluion.

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This is fundamentally a question to be settled by public opinion. The present state of things is not the work of any one political party, but has been of any one political party, but has been to located and aggravated by all. The latest extension of the pension system, which occurred some three years ago, was the joint work of the different vere already profiting from such outlays. Few American politicians have able attributes.

ety of the guns available, and the enlisted strength of all arms of the service with the corresponding figures for foreign nations. Such comparisons are often striking and well-founded, whatever may be thought of the point of view of those who make them. They, however, neglect certain essential facts that cannot be overlooked without missing some of the most fundamental points at issue.

It is not true that the limited States

The Master of China

In the midst of the clamor of war, the steady progress of Chinese organiza-tion under the leadership of President

old-time customs and methods which

(St. Paul's Ploneer Press.)
The United States Senate need not in Congress, and was a con-to the demand of those who ration to demonstrate that it is long-lready profiting from such out-on talk, if short on some other valu-